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	APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/728,072		12/04/2003		Ron Heil	GUID.626PA	7645
	51294 7590 05/12/2005		EXAMINER			
CRAWFORD MAUNU PLLC 1270 NORTHLAND DRIVE					GREENE, DANA D	
	SUITE 390				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	ST. PAUL, M	/N 5512	20		3762	

DATE MAILED: 05/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<u>.</u>						
	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/728,072	HEIL ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Dana D. Greene	3762				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address -				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1: after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed rs will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/4/	<u>/2003</u> .					
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-66 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-66 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration. r election requirement.					
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 12/04/2005 is/are: a) ☑ Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	accepted or b) objected to by drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se tion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicat rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)	4) 🗔 Intonious Summon	(PTO 412)				
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/5/04</u>. 	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:					

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-2, 4-42, 44-55, and 63-66 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Altman et al. (US 6,416,510, hereinafter "Altman"). Altman is considered to disclose:

an implantable cardiac lead, comprising a lead body (see col. 7, In. 35-41 and col. 10, In. 4-10, Altman). The disclosed catheter is considered to anticipate the claimed cardiac lead because both devices extend into the patient's heart and connect with electrodes that contact the myocardium for sensing the heart's electrical signals;

an electrode supported by the lead body, the electrode configured for subcutaneous non-intrathoracic placement within a patient (see col. 10, ln. 4-10 and col. 16, ln. 18-30, Altman). The disclosed electrode is considered to anticipate the claimed electrode because both are position ally stabilized within the subcutaneous tissue surrounding the catheter or the lead;

a driving arrangement coupled to the lead, the driving arrangement configured to provide phoresis delivery of a pharmacological agent from the lead to subcutaneous tissue (see col. 6, In. 50-60, Altman). The claimed drug delivery system is considered to

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anticipate the claimed driving arrangement because both are able to actively transmit pharmacological agents into the surrounding tissue.

With reference to claim 4, Altman is considered to disclose the claimed invention as discussed above including an electrode array (see col. 19, ln. 1-15, Altman). The disclosed device is considered to anticipate the claimed electrode array because both devices are capable of sensing cardiac activity and delivering cardiac stimulation energy.

With reference to claim 5, Altman is considered to disclose the claimed invention as discussed above including the conductor (see col. 11, In. 45-50, Altman). The disclosed conductor is considered to anticipate the claimed conductor because both devices must be present for the deliver of pharmacological agents to monitor the electrical action of the heart.

Referring to claims 10-12 and 25-26, Altman is considered to disclose the claimed invention as discussed above including the porous region and the polymeric structure (see col. 6, In. 56-65, Altman). The disclosed polymer substrate is considered to anticipate the claimed porous region because both configurations allow for the application of an electric field across the polymer substrate and the incorporation of the pharmacological agents with the lead.

With reference to claims 13-17, 29-32, 44-47, 50-54, and 63-66 Altman is considered to disclose the claimed invention as discussed above including the therapeutic treatment in the form of an anesthetic, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, or agent providing vasoconstriction (see col. 2, In. 1-65, Altman).

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With reference to claims 18-24 and 55-58, Altman is considered to disclose the claimed invention as discussed above including:

a can coupled to the lead, the can configured to provide phoresis delivery of a pharmacological agent from at least a portion of the can to subcutaneous tissue (see col. 19, ln. 10-15, Altman). The disclosed device is considered to anticipate the claimed can because both configurations are capable of having pharmacological agents for subsequent distribution.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Altman in view of Gray (US 6,144,879, hereinafter "Gray"). Altman is considered to disclose the claimed invention as discussed above, under the anticipatory rejection, except for the

claimed transducer. However, Gray is considered to disclose the claimed transducer (see col. 5, In. 36-50, Gray). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Altman with the transducer taught in Gray for the purpose of converting one form of energy to another.

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Claim 43 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Altman in view of Stokes (US 4,506,680, hereinafter "Stokes"). Altman is considered to disclose the claimed invention as discussed above, under the anticipatory rejection, except for the claimed sheath. However, Stokes is considered to disclose the claimed sheath (see col. 2, ln. 30-50, Stokes). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Altman with the sheath taught in Stokes for the purpose of providing a sheath and inserting the lead into the sheath to deliver the lead into subcutaneous non-intrathoracic tissue.

Claims 59-62 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Altman in view of Schroeppel et al. (US 5,749,909, hereinafter "Schroeppel"). Altman is considered to disclose the claimed invention as discussed above, under the anticipatory rejection, except for the claimed power signal voltages and frequency. However, Schroeppel is considered to teach the claimed voltages and frequency (see col. 2, ln. 35-50 and col. 8, ln. 47-64, Schroeppel). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Altman with the energy transmission system of Schroeppel for the purpose of driving the pharmacological agent using sonophoresis and applying a direct current (DC) signal to create an electric field in the tissue capable of driving the pharmacological agent using electrophoresis.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dana D. Greene whose telephone number is (571) 272-7138. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Angela Sykes can be reached on (571) 272-7138. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-0276.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dana D. Greene

Geørge Manuel Primary Examiner

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